GWH JMUN 2025

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Disarmament & International Security Committee

Agenda: Addressing the Militarization of Artificial Intelligence

Freeze Date: June 4 1967

Table of contents

Letter from the Executive Board

Letter from the Executive Board

Hi Delegates! It is with immense pleasure that we address you as the executive board of DISEC welcome you to Greenwood High Junior Model United Nations 2025! The Disarmament and International Security Committee is highly competitive making it the ideal committee for first-timers and experienced delegates alike. Under your executive board, we will ensure that you all have both a rewarding and entertaining experience. Our goal is to create an environment in committee filled with substantive speeches and creative thinking that will lead to forming solutions for this pressing agenda.

As your Executive Board, we hope to guide you through the world of Model United Nations, moderating debate to maintain productivity and discipline, and offering advice wherever required. However, the true power of influence lies with you delegates: it is you who will determine what topics the committee discusses, what alliances will be formed, and most importantly, what the draft resolution will determine. To ensure you perform your duty to the best of your ability, we implore you to thoroughly read through this background guide. Use it as a starting point for your own research, and delve deeper into legalities, solutions, and your own country's perspective to bring diversity and accuracy to the debate. The best delegate will undoubtedly be the best researched delegate as well.

Letter from the Executive Board

This letter is a fantastic opportunity for us to not only introduce ourselves, but to introduce our expectations from the committee. “Power delegates”, who stomp in the room, yell during unmoderated caucuses, and bully their way to leadership will find no rewards at the end of this conference. Something multiple delegates often forget is that MUN is, above all, about the solutions. It’s all about the draft resolution committee culminates in a compilation of every solution you delegates discuss during the conference. So ensure that during your research, you search for solutions with keen eyes, walking into committee armed with ideas. Take a look at the questions a resolution must answer at the end of the background guide: these are the questions we hope to see debated in committee, and should be the core issues solved by every solution you come up with. We are looking for true leaders, ones that not only put their views across, but clear the way to allow others to do the same. Collaboration, compromise, and co-operation are the cornerstones of this conference.

Take initiative and please read the background guide carefully. While it is clear that this agenda is open to interpretation and there shall be no direction of debate given by the executive board. An MUN is a beautiful experience and is not as difficult as it seems. We hope to see a great level of effort and enthusiasm from each and everyone of you so we can look back at this JMUN with nothing but fond memories

Letter from the Executive Board

As a JMUN, we’re assuming this is probably most delegates' first opportunity to participate in the world of MUN. Don’t hesitate to speak up - everyone else is also just as confused. Above all, make sure your voice is heard - even one speech is a victory, and a milestone to be proud of. We aren’t interested in rigidly upholding the rules of procedure, and ensuring every move you make is by the book, so don’t be scared to just throw out words - we’ll help you piece them together! If you ever have any questions, whether they be during your preparation, over the course of the conference, or even after the conference, for feedback or help in future MUNs, please feel free to reach out to us.

Warm regards,

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Introduction to DISEC

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, established in 1945 in the aftermath of World War II. The creation of DISEC was driven by the urgent need for a global forum to discuss and develop frameworks for disarmament and international security. The committee provides member states with a platform to collaborate on these critical issues, aiming to prevent the escalation of conflicts and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament.

DISEC's mandate encompasses a broad range of issues related to disarmament and international security. The First Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. These include the disarmament of conventional and non-conventional weapons, arms control, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, addressing threats posed by new technologies in warfare, and enhancing international security through cooperative measures. A relevant excerpt from DISEC’s mandate emphasizes the committee’s role in promoting the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources. This mandate focuses on reducing the risks associated with armaments and enhancing global security, aiming to create a safer international environment through extensive dialogue, drafting resolutions, and recommending actions to the General Assembly. Delegates should note that unlike the United Nations Security Council, the DISEC is simply a recommendatory body, meaning that while it can make suggestions and outline guidelines, it is unable to force member nations or other UN bodies to undertake actions, or place binding clauses on them.

Introduction to DISEC

As a recommendatory body, DISEC drafts resolutions that include preambulatory clauses to set the context and rationale for the proposed actions. Key terms used in these clauses include “Recognizing,” “Reaffirming,” “Noting,” “Concerned,” and “Bearing in mind,” which help structure the resolutions and articulate the committee’s concerns and recommendations. DISEC has played a crucial role in several landmark disarmament and security initiatives, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). These actions set precedents for international cooperation on security issues and highlight DISEC’s role in addressing emerging threats. The very first General Assembly resolution, entitled “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy”, was adopted on recommendation by the First Committee on 24 January 1946, in London.

DISEC is highly relevant to the issue of AI militarization due to its mandate to address new technologies in warfare. It’s mandate includes “the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments”, indicating delegates should focus on how AI as a weapon can be regulated and kept in check, and how its development must be monitored and successfully mitigated, when and where required. The committee’s expertise in disarmament and security makes it well-suited to tackle the challenges posed by the integration of AI into military systems. By promoting dialogue, recommending international frameworks, and fostering cooperation, DISEC can help manage the risks and benefits of AI in military contexts.

Introduction to the agenda

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, particularly computer systems. These processes include learning (acquiring information and rules for using it), reasoning (using rules to reach approximate or definite conclusions), and self-correction. The militarization of AI involves integrating these intelligent systems into military operations, potentially transforming the nature of warfare. AI can be militarized in various ways, including the development of autonomous weapons systems that can select and engage targets without human intervention, enhanced surveillance and reconnaissance systems, AI-driven cyber warfare capabilities, and optimized logistics and maintenance systems. In recent years, the militarization of artificial intelligence (AI) has become a significant focus for governments and defense agencies worldwide. As nations recognize the strategic advantages of AI in enhancing military capabilities, various initiatives and programs have been launched to integrate AI into defense systems. This integration spans several domains, including autonomous weapons systems, intelligence analysis, cyber warfare, and logistics.

Currently, both private companies and governments are actively involved in the militarization of AI. Private firms such as Palantir, Northrop Grumman, and Lockheed Martin are developing AI technologies for military use, while government initiatives like the U.S. Department of Defense's Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC) aim to integrate AI into various military applications. Examples of AI militarization include drones and unmanned vehicles with enhanced autonomy, AI algorithms for processing vast amounts of intelligence data, and AI systems for real-time cyber defense.

Introduction to the agenda

The militarization of AI has its roots in the early days of computer science and artificial intelligence research. The concept of using machines to perform tasks traditionally carried out by humans gained traction during and after World War II, a period that saw significant advancements in technology and computation. One of the earliest examples of AI in a military context was the development of the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) system by the United States in the 1950s. SAGE was an automated air defense system designed to detect and respond to potential Soviet air attacks during the Cold War. Although not AI in the modern sense, SAGE represented a significant step towards using automated systems for military purposes. The 1980s and 1990s saw further developments in AI and its military applications. During this period, the U.S. military began exploring the use of AI for battlefield management and decision support systems. One notable project was the Dynamic Analysis and Replanning Tool (DART), developed by DARPA to assist in logistics planning during the Gulf War. DART's ability to rapidly analyze and optimize supply routes demonstrated the potential of AI in enhancing military operations. The 21st century marked a significant turning point in the militarization of AI, driven by advancements in machine learning, data analytics, and computational power. The proliferation of drones and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) during the War on Terror highlighted the strategic advantages of AI-powered systems. The Predator drone, for example, was equipped with advanced sensors and autonomous capabilities, allowing it to perform reconnaissance and targeted strikes with minimal human intervention. In recent years, the focus has shifted towards developing fully autonomous weapons systems and integrating AI into various aspects of military operations. The U.S. Department of Defense's Third Offset Strategy, announced in 2014, emphasized the importance of AI and autonomous systems in maintaining military superiority. This strategy led to increased funding for AI research and the establishment of the JAIC to coordinate AI efforts across the military.

Today, AI is being integrated into various military domains, including autonomous weapons, surveillance, logistics, and cyber operations. Autonomous weapons systems, such as the U.S. Navy's Sea Hunter unmanned surface vessel and Russia's Uran-9 unmanned combat ground vehicle, exemplify the trend towards deploying AI-powered platforms capable of operating without direct human control. AI-driven intelligence analysis tools, like the U.S. military's Project Maven, use machine learning algorithms to process vast amounts of surveillance data and identify potential threats. Delegates are also encouraged to consider the usage of AI in military planning and strategy.

Introduction to the agenda

The history of AI militarization reflects a continuous evolution driven by technological advancements and strategic imperatives. As countries and governments continue to invest in AI for military applications, the potential benefits and risks of these technologies will shape the future of warfare and international security. However, these advancements also present several risks, including ethical concerns about autonomous decision-making in life-and-death situations, security risks from potential AI system hacks or malfunctions, and the possibility of an AI arms race leading to global instability.

The ethical dilemmas surrounding the militarization of AI are profound. The morality of allowing machines to make autonomous decisions in warfare, the potential for AI systems to perpetuate or exacerbate biases, and the challenges of determining accountability for actions taken by AI systems are all critical issues that need to be addressed. Potential solutions include developing and enforcing international regulations on the use of AI in military contexts, establishing clear ethical guidelines for the development and deployment of AI systems, promoting transparency and international cooperation in AI research and development for military purposes, and strengthening legal frameworks to ensure accountability and compliance with The case studies explored below capture how governments are leveraging AI to gain a strategic edge in military operations. The integration of AI in defense systems promises increased efficiency, reduced human risk, and enhanced capabilities. However, it also raises ethical and security concerns, as the deployment of autonomous weapons and AI-driven decision-making systems could potentially lead to unintended consequences and escalation of conflicts. international humanitarian law.

Introduction to the agenda

For delegates researching this agenda, several sources provide comprehensive insights into the militarization of AI. "The Militarisation of Artificial Intelligence" by The Economist offers an overview of current trends and implications of AI in military use. The Brookings Institution's "Artificial Intelligence and International Security" discusses the potential impacts of AI on global security and the need for regulation. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) publication "The Weaponization of Increasingly Autonomous Technologies: Artificial Intelligence" analyzes the risks and benefits of autonomous weapon systems. The Council on Foreign Relations' "The Potential and Perils of Artificial Intelligence in Weapon Systems" examines the strategic and ethical issues surrounding AI in warfare. Finally, the Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center's "Artificial Intelligence and National Security" explores the integration of AI in military systems and the policy implications. These sources will help delegates understand the current landscape, challenges, and potential solutions regarding the militarization of AI.

Key Terms

Militarism of AI

This refers to the use and development of artificial intelligence in military applications. For example weapons, surveillance and decision-making, to increase effectiveness and its performance

Cyber Warfare

This term includes the digital attacks by certain groups that are targeted at harming other computer systems. The aims go from damaging infrastructure to stealing classified information and manipulating digital operations.

Lethal Autonomous Weapons

These are advanced systems capable of identifying, tracking, and engaging targets without human intervention. Using AI to make real-time decisions during any type of warfare

Manned-Unmanned Teaming (MUM-T)

This is a type of approach where human operators work with unmanned systems like drones to succeed in complicated situations. Humans provide a type of oversight to the machines, while unmanned systems handle dangerous tasks that humans may not be able to do.

Command and Control (C2)

These modern C2 systems are now using AI to secure communications and help analyze the data from military operations. These systems allow people to make quick decisions and coordinate resources effectively in a short period of time.

Key Terms

Predictive Analytics

By using AI and machine learning to look at past data, predictive analytics helps military leaders predict enemy movements, improve supply chains, and plan better strategies on the battlefield.

Swarming Tactics

This strategy uses groups of drones or other autonomous machines that work together to overwhelm enemies. AI helps these machines work together smoothly and adapt quickly to changing situations.

Machine Vision for Targeting

AI-driven computer vision helps drones and automated weapons find and identify targets like vehicles, buildings, or people more accurately, either for attacking or gathering information.

Killer Robots

These are robots or machines that can carry out military tasks on their own, including targeting and attacking people, without any human control.

Cybersecurity

AI in cybersecurity to detect and respond to threats faster than humans can. It helps identify patterns in data that might signal a cyberattack. Like when someone tries hacking a systems then it can automatically take action to block attack

Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)

These are steps countries take to build trust and reduce the risk of conflict, like sharing information or setting up ways to communicate and prevent misunderstandings.

Case Studies (USA)

The United States has been at the forefront of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into military operations, driven by the strategic goal of maintaining technological and military superiority. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has made significant investments in AI research and development, establishing dedicated centers and initiatives to accelerate AI adoption across various defense domains. One of the most prominent initiatives is the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC), established in 2018. JAIC serves as the central body within the DoD responsible for advancing AI capabilities across the military. Its mission is to enhance the speed and scale at which AI technologies are integrated into defense systems, with a focus on projects such as predictive maintenance, humanitarian assistance, and warfighter health analysis.

A notable project under JAIC is the Algorithmic Warfare Cross-Functional Team, commonly known as Project Maven. Launched in 2017, Project Maven represents a significant step in incorporating AI into military intelligence. The project leverages machine learning algorithms to process and analyze vast amounts of surveillance data captured by drones, significantly enhancing the speed and accuracy of identifying potential threats. This capability allows for more efficient use of drone footage, enabling faster decision-making and reducing the cognitive load on human analysts. The successful implementation of Project Maven has demonstrated the potential of AI to transform military intelligence and surveillance operations.

Case Studies (USA)

In addition to Project Maven, the U.S. military has developed various autonomous and semi-autonomous weapons systems. One such example is the MQ-9 Reaper drone, an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) equipped with AI for autonomous navigation and target recognition. The Reaper can conduct reconnaissance and strike missions with minimal human intervention, showcasing the operational benefits of integrating AI into military hardware. Another example is the Sea Hunter, an autonomous unmanned surface vessel designed for anti-submarine warfare and surveillance missions. The Sea Hunter operates independently for extended periods, using AI to navigate and detect underwater threats.

The United States has also been exploring AI applications in cyber warfare. AI-driven tools are used to enhance the military's cyber defense capabilities, detecting and responding to cyber threats in real-time. The integration of AI in cyber operations allows for the rapid identification of vulnerabilities and automated response to attacks, strengthening the resilience of military networks.

Case Studies (CHINA)

China has emerged as a major player in the field of artificial intelligence, with significant implications for its military capabilities. The Chinese government has explicitly stated its goal to become the world leader in AI by 2030, and it has made substantial investments in AI research and development to achieve this objective. The integration of AI into military operations is a key component of China's strategy to modernize its armed forces and enhance its strategic capabilities.

One of the central elements of China's AI strategy is the close collaboration between the government, military, and private sector. The People's Liberation Army (PLA) actively incorporates AI into its military strategies, focusing on areas such as autonomous drones, AI-driven decision-making systems, and cyber warfare capabilities. Chinese tech giants like Baidu, Alibaba, and Tencent, as well as defense companies like China North Industries Group Corporation (Norinco), play a crucial role in developing AI technologies for military applications.

A prominent example of China's AI-driven military capabilities is the development of autonomous drones. The Wing Loong II, an unmanned aerial vehicle developed by the Chengdu Aircraft Industry Group, is equipped with AI for autonomous navigation and target recognition. The Wing Loong II can perform a variety of missions, including surveillance, reconnaissance, and precision strikes, demonstrating the PLA's capability to deploy advanced AI-powered systems. Another notable example is the Sharp Sword stealth drone, which is designed for combat missions and can operate autonomously in complex environments.

Case Studies (CHINA)

China's efforts to integrate AI into military decision-making are exemplified by its development of AI-driven command and control systems. These systems use AI algorithms to analyze vast amounts of data from various sensors and sources, providing military commanders with real-time situational awareness and decision support. This capability enhances the speed and accuracy of military operations, allowing for more effective responses to emerging threats.

In the realm of cyber warfare, China has made significant strides in leveraging AI to enhance its offensive and defensive capabilities. AI-driven tools are used to identify and exploit vulnerabilities in adversary networks, conduct sophisticated cyber attacks, and defend against cyber threats. The integration of AI in cyber operations allows for rapid adaptation to evolving threats and enhances the overall effectiveness of China's cyber warfare capabilities.

China's ambitious AI development plan, unveiled in 2017, set the stage for significant investments in AI research and applications. The plan emphasizes the importance of AI in national security and outlines goals for integrating AI into various aspects of military operations.

Case Studies (ISRAEL)

Israel, known for its gruesome and powerful attacks as seen with their recent conflicts with Hamas and Hezbollah, makes use of artificial intelligence in their military in a number of ways. In 2021, with Israel's "Operation Guardian of the Walls," it was majorly done with the use of lightweight drones such as the Golden Eagle, which utilises AI for surveillance and identification of targets (both static and moving). With project "Lavender," Israel made use of automated target selection with very little to no human oversight; this was seen being used during the Israel-Hamas war for proactive casting and threat alerts. This particular use case has been seen with debates over AI's compliance with international humanitarian law, which can be seen with violations concerning the proper distinction between combatants and civilians, which has resulted in the death of many innocent Palestinians.

Case Studies (SINGAPORE)

Singapore, known for their current stable environment in recent decades, has also made use of AI in the training of their military, defence capabilities, and operational efficiency. To train and prepare soldiers in realistic environments for fighting without any need of physical deployment, which helps in saving crucial money and time. The Defence Science and Technology Agency (DSTA) is testing digital twin technology where virtual replicas of command posts are created and AI technologies are assessed to evaluate particular decision-making processes before their implementation. Another use case of AI is seen with wearable technology used by soldiers, which monitors their health during various training exercises. This helps in understanding soldiers' potential injury risks and physiological limits. Singapore has also signed agreements with the U.S. Department of Defence to build cooperation in data analytics and AI applications. This collaboration aims to improve the flow of data between defence systems without any human intervention and to promote a responsible use of AI in military contexts.

Case Studies (ROK)

The Republic of Korea has had a longstanding goal of becoming an "AI powerhouse," a vision that includes the crucial step of integrating artificial intelligence into its defense structures and military strategies. The Ministry of National Defense, a key government department in ROK, is spearheading efforts to incorporate AI-enabled surveillance, combat, and command systems into the armed forces, making sure that the nation remains prepared to address both conventional and unconventional threats.

ROK has consistently emphasized that its strategic push towards AI-driven military solutions stems from its security challenges, particularly towards the DPRK. This vulnerability has driven ROK to prioritize strong AI defenses, especially along its borders. These efforts include the deployment of advanced manned-unmanned combat platforms and the implementation of Joint All-Domain Command and Control Systems, which draw inspiration from the United States' pioneering AI initiatives.

Along the same line, on May 21-22, 2024, ROK and the United Kingdom co-hosted the AI-Seoul Summit, an event that underscored their joint commitment to advancing AI security and promoting the responsible development of AI technologies. The summit served as a place for showcasing AI applications in defense, with ROK proposing the use of interesting technologies. These included automated defense systems like the SGR-A1 robotic turret, which offers precise and autonomous threat neutralization and advanced military training simulations leveraging AI to better enhance armed forces.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

Russia adopted a national strategy for AI development through the 2030s. A focus is on autonomous weapons systems, including advanced drones and ground-based robotics for combat. Some of these AI systems that are already integrated into the military are the battlefield robots being developed to handle supply and help evacuation. In missile defense, AI is included in systems like the S-500 to enable real-time threat assessment and interception as well as improving the efficiency and accuracy of responses to air threats.

In Russia, AI plays a special role in cyber warfare, AI is used to drive disinformation campaigns, this includes military campaign simulations to model battlefield scenarios and craft false social media narratives. This all also gives Russian commanders an edge in planning different complicated operations. The Integration into nuclear command and control systems demonstrates Russia’s aggressive AI goals. One key example of this AI integrating is the identification processes in systems like the “Perimeter” (Dead Hand) which is an automated retaliation mechanism. Russia has the dual-use of AI in both offensive and defensive capacities, robotics have been introduced to automate production processes for military hardware. While a key aspect of Russia’s pursuit of technological sovereignty ignoring the Western sanctions.

In psychological warfare, Russia uses AI to shape public opinion and lower the morale of its enemies by spreading false information through advanced tools. While these technologies help Russia's military, they also create weaknesses, especially in cybersecurity, where AI systems could be targeted or even sometimes exploited .

Legalities

1. Dutch-Korean Resolution (November 2024): On 6th November 2024, the UN implemented a resolution proposed by the Netherlands and South Korea about the use of AI in a militaristic aspect. The resolution emphasises the need for clear accountability regarding any decisions made by AI in military contexts; it also raises questions about who should claim responsibility when AI makes errors, particularly in life-and-death situations. It also outlines a framework for international standards as to how AI military tools should be procured, operated, and decommissioned while also promoting transparency and accountability with their use.
2. First Committee Draft on AI: DISEC(The First Committee of the UN) has approved a draft resolution that calls for international cooperation to address the risks that come with the use of military AI. The resolution mentions concerns about the start of an arms race, miscalculations during conflicts and the proliferation of AI technologies to non-state actors.To prevent this, the resolution encourages all member states to share any knowledge and best practices on how to make use of AI in military operations.
3. Call for a Legally Binding Treaty: The Secretary-General of the UN has called for a legally-binding treaty by 2026 for the ban of lethal autonomous weapon systems(LAWS) which operate without any human oversight. This call reflects the concern felt by the international community on the implications of the use of AI in warfare and the desperate need of robust governance to prevent its misuse.

Legalities

Chinese Law: In Chinese law, the use of AI militarily has been mentioned, with it being highlighted in 4 main policies.

The first policy is a strategy that suggests that major advancements made in civilian technology should be implemented for use by the military; this is done by transferring AI innovations from the private sector to military applications. This encourages cooperation between civilian and military entities in an aim to strengthen national defence capabilities.

To achieve “intelligentized warfare, the government has set up many R&D projects that focus on developing unmanned intelligent combat systems, enhancing battlefield situational awareness, and improving decision-making processes with the use of AI.

While not only restricted to military applications, a draft law has been established that will include the regulations on the use of AI in various contexts, which includes defence. This draft emphasises transparency and accountability when deploying AI systems.

In January 2025, The People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of China has released guidelines which emphasize that AI can augment human decision-making on the field but it should not completely overrule human judgement. This policy stresses the importance of human agency and accountability in military applications that involve AI.

Legalities

United States of America: In American law there are also many mentions of laws and regulations involving AI, and there are 3 main laws/guidelines that cover it.

a. Political Declaration on Responsible Military Use of Artificial Intelligence and Autonomy: The first policy is a series of non-legally binding guidelines which are endorsed by 32 states along with the U.S. It emphasizes responsible practices applying to military AI, including that systems are auditable and well-defined and that persaonnel are properly trained to understand AI's capabilities and it's limitations to be used properly. This is not a law but just a framework agreed upon, meaning member states aren't forced to abide by what it states.

b. Rules of Engagement(ROE) Framework: Proposed as a framework for the various military applications of AI, it helps by defining specific circumstances where the use of AI is permitted to be used in military operations. This serves as a guideline with it helping member states to ensure their compliance with international law.

c. Artificial Intelligence for the Military Act of 2021 (S.1776): A bill that states that military personnel should be receiving proper education and training regarding the use of AI and other emerging technologies. With this, service members become better equipped with knowledge as to how these technologies can be utilised effectively.

QARMA

1. How far can the DISEC realistically regulate the development of emerging technologies, especially in fields such as AI? Could these regulations infringe on a country's sovereignty?
2. Should there be a global moratorium or ban on fully autonomous weapons, and if so, under what conditions?
3. Should there be international oversight bodies to monitor the development and use of militarized AI, and how would these function? Would they or would they not take away from the power and purpose of the DISEC?
4. How can nations ensure that AI systems used in warfare are robust against hacking and other forms of cyber interference? How can the DISEC aid them here, and provide guidance?
5. What role should the United Nations and DISEC play in facilitating international dialogue and agreements on militarized AI?
6. How can the dual-use nature of AI technologies (civilian and military) be managed to prevent misuse?

Rules of Procedure

1. The RoP for this committee shall be the same as any conventional UN committee, with certain deviations from the same which we shall elaborate on below. The RoP followed is similar to the UNA for USA procedure prevalently followed in the Indian Model UN circuit.
2. The procedure is as follows:
3. Roll Call: The committee will begin with a roll call, which is similar to attendance being taken. A roll call is taken to establish a quorum (minimum number of members required to begin a session) for the committee. The quorum for the ACD shall be 1/3rd of the total strength.
4. Setting the Agenda: This is the first step to starting the discussion in the committee – setting the agenda before opening the debate session. It mostly takes place if there are 2 or more agendas to be discussed in the committee. In case the committee has only one agenda to discuss, the agenda is adopted automatically without any motion, which is the case at this MUN.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE:

1. Motions: Various motions can be raised at the MUN Conference to formally regulate the debate and systematically keep the flow of debate.
2. MOTION EXPLANATION AND PURPOSE:
3. Motion to Open Debate: This is the first motion of the session to start the formal proceedings of the committee. This motion is generally passed at the discretion of the Dias Members or the Chairperson.
4. Motion to Set Agenda: This motion is raised to set the agenda to be discussed in the committee. This is raised in a situation when the committee is dealing with two or more agendas. If there is only one agenda, it is automatically adopted by the committee.
5. Motion to Open General Speakers' List: This is the first step to establish the Formal Debate on the agenda which has been set up for the committee. This list is non-exhaustible and closes after the closing procedure of the committee.
6. Motion to begin Moderated Caucus: This motion is raised to focus the discussion on a specific topic within the mandate of the agenda. The purpose of this motion is to discuss various important aspects of the agenda in detail.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE:

1. Motion to begin Unmoderated Caucus: This is a form of informal debate which is not moderated by the Dias Members. In this type of debate, there are no formal proceedings that are followed. It is raised for a particular amount of time.
2. Motion to begin Voting Procedures: After the amendments are discussed and voted on, the resolution is put to a vote. The Member States who voted ‘Present and Voting ’during the roll call may vote YES or NO on the resolution. The member states who voted ‘Present ’may ABSTAIN from voting on the resolution. The Observer Nations do not get voting rights on the resolution.
3. Motion to Adjourn the Session: This motion is raised at the end of the committee session to adjourn the session until the next meeting. It is passed on a simple majority or at the discretion of the Chairperson.
4. Motion to Close Debate: This motion is raised when the committee is over with the debating session and moves into the voting procedure for the Draft Resolution.
5. Motion to Suspend Debate Session: This motion is raised to postpone all the committee proceedings for the rest of the committee sessions. It is usually raised at the end of the conference.

General Speakers List

1. The General Speakers List is opened following a motion raised by a delegate and the subsequent approval of the Chair.
2. The Chair then recognizes a list of speakers who wish to speak in the GSL and will have to sum up their country's stance on the agenda briefly agenda.
3. The default individual speaker’s time is set at 90 seconds, which may be altered by raising a motion to alter the time. If the delegate has not used all the time that has been allotted, the delegate may yield the remaining time to comments, and questions, to another delegate or the Chair.
4. 1. The delegate is not allowed to respond in retaliation to the comments made in his/ her speech. Yield to questions allows any member of the committee to ask questions on the speech made by the delegate to which the delegate would be allowed to answer. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Dais.
5. 2. Yield to another delegate allows another delegate to use the remaining time. This time can be used by the other delegate to reinforce the points made by the previous delegate.
6. 3. Yield to the Chair simply means that the Chair would absorb the remaining time.

General Speakers List

MODERATED CAUCUS:

A Moderated Caucus is a debate format where delegates make short speeches on specific topics. These specific topics are sub-agendas to the main agenda set by the committee. Delegates raise a motion to start a Moderated Caucus for a specific time period after which the Chair would recognize speakers to speak in the Caucus.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS:

An Unmoderated Caucus, as the name suggests, is not moderated by the Dais. Rules of the formal debate are suspended and delegates are allowed to freely converse with other members of the committee. This time period is used by the delegates to lobby amongst the committee members. An Unmoderated Caucus is also used by delegates to work on working papers and Draft Resolutions.

TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES:

All GSL speeches are by default set at 90 seconds but can be changed if required. Moderated caucuses are raised by delegates and it is, therefore, their duty to set the duration of the moderated caucus and the time allotted per speaker. When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Dais may call the speaker to order.

POINTS:

Points are tools that can be used by delegates to increase their understanding of the happenings of the committee.

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:

This point is raised only when a delegate feels personal discomfort. Subsequently, the Chair will do everything in his power to address the discomfort.

POINT OF ORDER (2 TYPES):

1. Factual Inaccuracy: If the speaker makes a factually incorrect statement.
2. Logical Fallacy: If the speaker makes a logically fallacious statement. For these conferences, we will strictly not be entertaining a logical fallacy on any statement.

POINT OF INFORMATION:

This point is raised by delegates when they have a question about the delegate's speech.

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:

This point is raised when a delegate has a question regarding the proceedings of the committee such as a question regarding who the next speaker on the list is or inquiring about how much time is left for the caucus to end.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

ATTENDANCE VOTING/ROLL CALL

Attendance shall be conducted at the beginning of every session when a delegate raises a motion to Roll Call after which every delegate in the committee must vote either “Present” or “Present and Voting”.

1. Present And Voting: The delegate is not entitled to abstention on substantive votes.
2. Present: A Delegate that is declared "Present" shall vote in favor, against, or may abstain on any substantive matter.

PROCEDURAL VOTING

All delegates have one vote on a procedural motion. It is mandatory to vote on all procedural motions and abstentions are not allowed. Votes on procedural matters are expressed by simply raising their placards. A simple majority is required for a procedural motion to pass.

SUBSTANTIVE VOTING

Votes that have the potential for action outside the debate, such as a vote on Draft Resolutions, amendments, or motions that modify resolution content. All delegates have one vote and members may either vote Yes, No, or Abstain. Member States that have been declared as “Present and Voting” do not have the option to Abstain.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A draft resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to those issues. It is the final culmination of the debate at the conference. It's usually completed and voted upon during the last day of the conference.

For each draft resolution, there are sponsors and signatories

1. Sponsors - The delegates who have made a majority of the draft resolution and lead their group/bloc
2. Signatory - The delegates who are interested in seeing the draft resolution be tabled in the committee. Note: A delegate from a bloc can be a signatory of a resolution of another bloc. 2/3rd of a committee need to be signatories of a resolution for it to be displayed in committee

Clauses

There are two types of clauses in a draft resolution:

1. Pre-ambulatory Clauses - state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue.
2. Operative Clauses - state the solutions that the bloc of the resolution proposes to resolve the issue. The operative clauses should address the issues specified in the pre-ambulatory clauses.

For voting on a draft resolution, a "motion to table resolution [name of the resolution]" is raised. Once this motion passes, the sponsors will come up to the front and present the draft resolution. Following this, there may be points of information asked to the sponsors which they need to answer.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Amendments

Following this, there are amendments to the resolution. An amendment is a statement that adds, deletes or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. A delegate that raises an amendment needs to specify the type of amendment and what the amendment is by pointing out the precise article they want to amend. There are two types of amendments:

1. Friendly Amendment - the sponsors agree with the amendment and the change is made
2. Unfriend Amendment - the sponsors disagree with the amendment. These amendments need to be voted upon in committee and there needs to be a 2/3rd majority for an unfriendly amendment to pass.

Note: If 2/3rds of a resolution has been amended, then the resolution will be scrapped entirely.

A sample draft resolution and the conventions for the format have been listed at the end of this document.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Title of Draft Resolution
Committee Name
Committee Agenda

Sponsors: (maximum number provided by Chair)
Signatories: (minimum number provided by Chair)

Preambulatory Clauses
Preambulatory Clause Operative Word .... Preambulatory clause ,

Operative Clauses
Operative Clause Operative Word ... operative clause:

1. Subpart 1,
2. Subpart 2;

List of clause key words:https://www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses/

- You must ensure the key word is under the mandate of the committee (ex. GA committees can't use "demands")

There will be a minimum number of preambulatory and operative clauses provided
There is no maximum number of subparts for an operative clause

https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/